

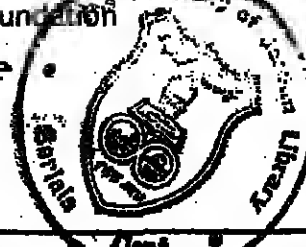
Israelis use tear gas against Arabs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli security forces used tear gas to disperse several hundred demonstrators protesting Saturday against the closure of Birzeit University on the occupied West Bank. Local residents said some 200 Israelis, members of a committee supporting the Arab university, had been joined by hundreds of local Palestinian Arabs when they staged their protest rally at noon Saturday in the centre of the West Bank town of Ramallah. Security forces were questioning about 50 people detained at Saturday's demonstration. Five others were arrested outside the Jerusalem residence of the head of the Israeli civilian administration in the West Bank, Professor Menachem Milson.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية



Bid to block Soviet pipeline 'will fail'

WASHINGTON (R) — A Reagan administration bid to block construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe would not only fail but could also harm NATO, according to a congressional report published Saturday. The report by the congressional Joint Economic Committee coincided with what appeared to be an emerging reassessment of United States policy on the issue by the Reagan administration. The report contended Western Europe and Japan would probably supply pipeline equipment which the administration has ordered U.S. makers to curtail, thus opening a breach in Western unity.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Walesa quoted by Polish press

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was quoted in the official Polish press Saturday for the first time since his union was suspended more than two months ago. The Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu reported a declaration by Mr. Walesa in which he denied that he had issued any signed statements since he was interned after the military takeover on Dec. 13. Mr. Walesa's declaration was conveyed to Western reporters on Tuesday by his chaplain, Father Henryk Jankowski, but was mentioned in the official media only Saturday. "These were the Solidarity sources to which Western agencies referred when they reported that the number of interned people reached 60,000," Trybuna Ludu wrote. "Such practices are not a proper prelude for the reinstatement of an independent trade union in Poland." It said, Trybuna Ludu said statements attributed to Mr. Walesa had been circulated as part of a campaign by the extremists of his union to create the myth of a powerful Solidarity underground. The Communist daily named only the Munich-based Radio Free Europe in its comments on the Western press. The official news agency PAP joined the attack, accusing the Western press of "fabricating" stories about a pending crackdown on the Catholic church.

Khmer Rouge leader favours coalition

PEKING (R) — Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said on his arrival Friday that he favoured a coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups as long as it increased the combat forces fighting Vietnamese occupying troops. Mr. Samphan said: "Any coalition must in no way weaken any of the forces which are now struggling against the Vietnamese (in Kampuchea)." He is due to meet former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk for talks on a coalition between the three Kampuchean, anti-Vietnamese groups, which also include former Kampuchean Premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front. The Peking-backed Khmer Rouge bear the brunt of fighting an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops who have been in Kampuchea since toppling the former Khmer Rouge government in 1978.

French premier ends Tunis visit

TUNIS, Tunisia (A.P.) — French Premier Pierre Mauroy wound up an official three-day trip to Tunisia Saturday by meeting with leaders of opposition parties. Mr. Mauroy then left Tunis for a 24-hour private visit to the Saharian oasis of Nefta in southern Tunisia before his return to Paris Monday. Before his departure from the Tunisian capital, Mr. Mauroy announced that French President Francois Mitterrand would visit the country "before the end of the year."

Karamanlis meets with Kyprianou

ATHENS (R) — President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece discussed the Cyprus issue with visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou at an hour-long meeting Saturday, a government spokesman said. The Greek and Cypriot foreign ministers, along with senior officials of both sides, earlier met to discuss the divided island, where talks are going on between the Greek and Turkish communities. The foreign ministers' conclusions would be submitted to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and Mr. Kyprianou who will meet later Saturday, an authoritative source said.

Soviets apologise to Portuguese leader

LISBON (R) — The Soviet ambassador to Portugal has formally apologised to Socialist leader Mario Soares over a statement by his embassy calling Mr. Soares a lunatic in need of prolonged psychiatric treatment. Government sources said that in a letter, Ambassador Arnold Kalinin had said that a statement by his embassy's press section contained a badly expressed sentence that was tendentiously interpreted by sections of the Portuguese media. The row began after a newspaper interview in which Mr. Soares accused the Soviet Union of planning to destabilise the Iberian Peninsula.

Weinberger session with Israeli 'cordial'

WASHINGTON (R) — The new Israeli ambassador, Moshe Arens, met Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger Friday in a 45-minute session which the Pentagon said was "marked by mutual cordiality and respect."

The Pentagon comment was viewed as another move by the United States to smooth over the controversy triggered last week by Mr. Weinberger on a trip to three Arab states, including Jordan. His reported remark that he favoured selling Jordan mobile air defence missiles and F-16 fighters prompted a resolution of "deep concern" by the Israeli Knesset (parliament) on Monday.

The following day President Reagan wrote to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to assure him of continued U.S. support and that no new requests to sell Jordan military equipment were on hand. After Friday's meeting, the Pentagon said the ambassador and Mr. Weinberger discussed "mutual security interests in the Middle East and their strong bilateral relationship as friends and allies."

It said the administration would work closely with Israel on a wide range of mutual concerns, and added: "The meeting was marked by mutual cordiality and respect."

Iraq fends off Iranian offensives

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said its forces Saturday crushed the latest in a series of large-scale Iranian offensives in the Bostan area of Iran's oil-producing Kuzestan province, killing or wounding thousands of the enemy. A military communique, issued by the Iraqi News Agency, said the series of attacks began on Thursday night, but all had been crushed.

The Iranians suffered heavy material losses and a number of their troops were taken prisoners in the latest offensive, which was supported by armoured units, the communique added.

North Yemeni president starts Arab tour in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived Saturday for the first visit to Oman by a North Yemeni head of state. He was warmly welcomed by the ruler, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id.

Oman is the first stop on Col. Saleh's eight-nation Arab tour, which was intended to strengthen ties.

Before leaving North Yemen he said in a statement it was necessary to clear away Arab dis-

cords to allow the reconvening of the Arab summit in Morocco which broke up because of differences over a Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan.

Col. Saleh and Sultan Qaboos will hold official talks Saturday night centred on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues.

The Yemeni leader is due to leave on Sunday to resume his tour, which will take him to Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Jordan.

Irish election indecisive

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish Republic's general election appears to have produced another hung parliament. Prime Minister Garrett FitzGerald and opposition leader Charles Haughey both said Saturday that they would try to form a government.

The ruling coalition and the opposition each accepted that neither had won an overall majority in Thursday's election.

With all but a handful of results declared, Mr. Haughey told reporters: "I am certain that I will form the next government," but added he would need the support of independent and small party deputies.

Haig launches hunt for source of press leaks

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department said Saturday it was hunting down the source of embarrassing press leaks indicating that Secretary of State Alexander Haig disagrees with official U.S. foreign policy. The source, thought to be a member of Mr. Haig's staff, gave sensitive information to the Washington Post about Mr. Haig's views on the Middle East peace process.

He was quoted as being critical of Egypt and Saudi Arabia and as calling British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington a "duplicitous bastard."

Mr. Haig has refused to comment but the State Department said an investigation was being made to find the culprit. The Post said the notes it published on Friday had been taken at State Department meetings over the past year by a source whom it

did not identify. They indicated that Mr. Haig feared Egypt would break off peace talks after it recovered the Sinai from Israel in April.

Mr. Haig was quoted as predicting that Egypt would try to repair its links with the Arab World where it has been isolated because of its peace initiative with Israel.

"The only thing keeping Egypt from going back to a pre-peace treaty stance is the Sinai territory return," the Post quoted Mr. Haig as saying.

The danger in the Middle East situation "comes from kicking Israel in the ass," he added.

Mr. Haig tried to be flippant at first when reporters pressed him on the Post story but then did not disguise his bitterness.

He said he was confident that both Israel and Egypt would fulfil their Camp David promises.

UNRWA gets more aid

AMMAN (Agencies) — Sweden has made a special contribution of 5 million crowns (about \$897,000) to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in response to an appeal by the agency for more funds to keep its services going.

This is in addition to the regular contribution of 55 million crowns (about \$9,794,000) which Swe-

den has pledged for 1982. UNRWA relies mainly on voluntary contributions from governments to finance its education, health and relief services for about 1.9 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In 1982 it expects income to fall short of the \$250 million needed by some \$64 million.

Two weeks ago Iraq said its troops had launched a counter-offensive in the same area in the 17-month-old Gulf war and that the Iraqis had abandoned their positions near the border village of Bostan.

It later reported that heavy fighting had ended with the Iraqis losing more than 4,500 dead. But reports of fighting in the region have continued since then.

Saturday's communique said the Iraqis had brought in fresh reinforcements following the victories scored by the Iraqi armed forces in the Bostan battles.

"It (the enemy) carried out a

large-scale and planned attack on Thursday night, but this was crushed by Iraqi forces," it added.

"The enemy repeated its desperate attack Friday night, but this again failed," the communique said.

It also said that Iraqi infantry troops "fought back courageously, supported by armour, jets and helicopters."

The communique said the Iraqis mounted another attack on Saturday morning. "There was heavy and fierce fighting resulting in the crushing of the series of desperate enemy assaults," it added.

The Morocco-Saudi agreement was signed by the interior ministers of the two countries, in the presence of top police and intelligence aides. It provides for biannual meetings of a joint committee on "exchange of expertise, training and security follow-up."

The purpose of the emergency meeting was agreeing on an internal statute for an Arab interior ministers council that would meet once annually. A decision on this had been taken at an Arab interior ministers meeting in the Saudi city of Taif last year.

Kuwait discussions

In Kuwait meanwhile Syrian ambassador Issa Darwish conferred with Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sabah Al Ahmad on current events in Syria.

Mr. Darwish told reporters after the meeting that discussions touched on "unjustified exaggerations by world news agencies as regards the situation in Syria."

Sheikh Sabah said on Saturday that the interior ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman will be holding a conference of their own Tuesday.

He expressed hope the six states—members of the Gulf Cooperation Council—will conclude a Gulf-wide joint internal security pact.

Saudi Arabia and Bahrain have signed a prototype of such a pact last December following an aborted coup attempt backed by Iran.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath stand smiling with Indian Vice-President Hidayatullah Rahman in Delhi on Friday (Petra photo)

Hassan warns against wider conflict in Mideast

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Saturday the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian problem threatened to escalate into a confrontation in the entire region unless they were resolved soon.

Prince Hassan, in India on a week-long visit, told a press conference the Arab countries had welcomed all initiatives to end the conflict, but these efforts had not met with success so far.

"There is tremendous popular support in my country for Iraq," he said.

The Prince said that in his talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao Friday there had been a reiteration of Indian support for the Arab cause, particularly on the Palestinian issue.

He said Jordan would welcome broad based economic relations with India. Indian industry and management had a place in the Arab World.

He said he looked forward to further discussions between India and Jordan later this year on possibilities of long-term investments in employment-generating projects.

Prince Hassan proposed a non-governmental Indo-Arab forum to discuss increasing economic relations between India and the Middle East.

He said that as far as Jordan was concerned, "we want to look East."

Current contacts between India and Jordan are few, he told reporters, adding that they should be pursued.

Prince Hassan was scheduled to depart for Pakistan next Wednesday, after visiting the Taj Mahal in Agra and the pink city of Jaipur.

Prince Hassan said that he explained to the Indian leaders the truth about Israel's concept of autonomy rule in the occupied Arab territories. Establishing an Israeli-advocated rule in these territories, he said, is just a prelude to further Israeli acts of aggression and more humiliation of the Arab population, he added.

India, the Prince said, seems determined that the non-aligned conference in Baghdad in September be held on schedule and as originally planned.

Prince Hassan's press conference was attended by Jordan's Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

companies, which must have at least 50 per cent of their capital paid up, the announcement said. It said that the parallel market can control and monitor transactions involving shares of such companies, and can thus offer protection to investors.

Buyers and sellers in the parallel market, it said, will have access to data and information concerning the companies' shares, and this will help in reducing monopoly and exploitation.

AFM transactions are normally reported in daily newspapers and on television; but those on the parallel market will not enjoy that privilege, the announcement said.

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France offers UAE nuclear reactors

ABU DHABI (A.P.) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Oteiba said Saturday France has offered to supply the UAE with "an atomic reactor for peaceful purposes."

Dr. Oteiba said the offer came during a meeting he had with visiting French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson who is due to proceed to Iraq Sunday to discuss French re-construction of Iraq's nuclear reactor, bombed by Israel last June.

"The issue requires a study by competent authorities," Dr. Oteiba said.

He gave no details about the specifications or cost of the reactor in question.

Dr. Oteiba said he discussed with Mr. Cheysson possible cooperation in the field of atomic and solar energy in general and that specialised delegations will be exchanging visits soon.

Meanwhile, the crown prince of the UAE pressed Mr. Cheysson for "a French role" in a solution to the Palestinian problem.

"France should play a role vis-a-vis the Palestinian case, on the premises of the principles of righteousness and justice adopted by the French government," Maj. Geo. Khalifa Ibn Zayed, who is also UAE defence minister, told Mr. Cheysson.

The French minister was received earlier by President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan, who also demanded that France "stand on the side of righteousness and justice and support the rights of the Palestinian people to establishing their independent state on their homeland and soil."

"European countries, particularly France, must differentiate in their attitudes and policies between the aggressor and the victim of aggression," Sheikh Zayed said.

The statements were dis-

tributed by the UAE news agency which quoted the French minister as saying he had "described the broad outlines of France's global and Mideast policies" to Sheikh Zayed.

Mr. Cheysson said he conveyed a message from President Francois Mitterrand with an invitation to Sheikh Zayed to visit France.

The UAE news agency distributed Friday an interview with Mr. Cheysson in which it said he had, for the first time since Socialist President Francois Mitterrand came to power, supported the creation of a Palestinian state on presently Israeli-occupied territory.

French foreign ministry sources contested this, saying Mr. Cheysson was merely reiterating the standing French policy that the location of a Palestinian state must be decided in negotiations between concerned parties.

UAE newspapers maintained pressure Saturday on Mr. Cheysson for "a clearcut position supporting the Palestinian people's rights to their homeland and recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation as their sole and legitimate representative."

Referring to the interview, the newspaper Al Bayan said Mr. Cheysson "had nothing to say about Israeli war drumming in South Lebanon... and he could see Jerusalem only within the framework of international features."

Al Khaleej newspaper criticised "contradictory statements" it said Mr. Cheysson was making during visits to Israel and Arab countries.

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Syria, Times of London clash over Hama report

DAMASCUS (A.P.) — A Syrian government spokesman on Saturday claimed a Times of London correspondent who reported from the embattled city of Hama last week was never there. The Times stood by its account.

Robert Fisk, correspondent for the Times, reported in a dispatch published Friday that he entered Hama, 175 kilometres north of Damascus and found "its suburbs surrounded by up to 12,000 troops and its streets covered in rubble."

The Times dispatch said "the city is almost empty. Inhabited only by exhausted soldiers, gunners and frightened desolate women." Mr. Fisk reported Syrian army troops were digging emplacements for T62 Soviet-made tanks and other heavy weapons.

Fighting has raged in the city of 300,000 since last Feb. 2, pitting government security forces against Muslim Brotherhood fundamentalists who took up in the winding, narrow streets of the city's ancient quarters. Western diplomats estimate as many as 3,000 casualties have been sustained by both sides in the fighting.

A Syrian government spokesman, who declined to be identified, said in a statement Saturday that "Fisk did not go to Hama" and "he has only written from Damascus and repeated all the rumours and false news being spread about Syria abroad."

The Syrian statement added: "We have known Mr. Fisk as a responsible journalist and we are very surprised that he acted this way and wrote about something he has neither seen nor checked."

A spokesman for the Times said in response that "we stand by our correspondent's report" and urged the Syrian authorities to allow other journalists to visit the city to "clear up any doubts" about the accuracy of his reporting.

About 50 foreign journalists were in Syria last week to cover the Hama events but the government banned reporters from entering the city.

The Syrian government statement said that the situation inside Hama on Saturday, three days after Mr. Fisk's dispatch, was "normal, quiet and ordinary." Government controlled newspapers gave no details of the situation in Hama on Saturday.

He made the remark in an interview last week in Cairo during a visit by Israeli Arab-affairs correspondents and broadcast by Israeli Radio Saturday.

Mr. Ali said that unless Jordan and the Palestinians took part in implementing autonomy, there was little hope that the Camp David process would continue.

Likewise, he said, Egypt and Israel would carry on talks seeking "principles of autonomy" for the Palestinians living under Israeli rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He added, however: "While we express our thanks to the respective American

administrations for continuing efforts to reach a Middle East settlement... there is a need for the Americans to talk with representatives of the Palestinian people."

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has said that Jordan and the Palestinians should be persuaded to join the Middle East peace process.

He made the remark in an interview last week in Cairo during a visit by Israeli Arab-affairs correspondents and broadcast by Israeli Radio Saturday.

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U.S.-Palestinian dialogue Egypt urges

CAIRO (A.P.) — Egypt called on Saturday for the United States to start talks with representatives of the Palestinian people in the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Fuad Mubarak, urging the American move in a policy statement to parliament, was echoing an appeal made by President Hosni Mubarak during a visit to Washington earlier this month.

Mr. Mubarak's statement, broadcast live by Cairo Radio and Television, came on the eve of talks here by U.S. special Middle East envoy Richard Fairbanks.

On other topics, the prime minister stressed Egypt's non-alignment, but he said the country

continues to need foreign military aid to face any threats to the Middle East.

NATIONAL

Higher education augurs well for Jordan's prosperity

By Dr. Paul Huygelen

WHEN LANDING in Amman, it is a refreshing change from the petrochemical complexes, aluminium smelters and gigantic infrastructure projects in certain areas of the Middle East to be told by a former cabinet minister that "Jordan's main industry is education and the country's main export, human talent."

Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, president of the University of Jordan, which was established in 1962 in Amman, is forceful in his advocacy of this industry. He is backed up by a popular demand based on experience — or may be one should say based on the understanding and acquisition of survival techniques in a country with meagre natural resources.

His colleague, Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk University, created in Irbid in 1976, is no less sanguine on the topic of higher education in Jordan. He, too, witnessed more than one exodus or influx of refugees, first in 1948 and more recently from the West Bank since 1967, and he stresses that "those who made it, away from home, were those with education."

When one considers that by 1990 there will be some 70,000

graduates from Jordanian high schools, as compared to about 38,000 now, at least one-quarter of whom will wish to enter universities, advance planning for higher education cannot stand still.

For those visitors to Jordan who have witnessed over the years the erection of high-rise hotels, the construction of highways, the development of agricultural irrigation schemes, the building of hospitals, apartment blocks, villas and mosques, a repetition is in store — but this time, all consolidated on a virgin 10,293-dunam (2,600 acre) site near the industrial city of Irbid in northern Jordan. This time, it is a huge university campus, located 90 kilometres north of the capital city of Amman and some 25 kilometres from the Syrian border post at Ramtha.

While Yarmouk University is already operating from a temporary site with an enrollment of some 7,000 students, construction of its multifaceted project at the permanent site is under way. The extension plans provide for 20,000 students, half of whom will live on campus. The design was awarded to the Japanese firm of Kenzo Tange in association with the Jordan architectural group URTEC.

What stands out during a visit to Yarmouk University is the enthusiasm, the genuine interest in education, with a stress on two practical aspects of contemporary life: science cum technology and service to the community.

The Department of Humanities is conceived simply as a service department: no degrees are awarded in law, history, geography, religion and the like, but these courses are recommended as electives. The leading courses are in engineering, medicine, veterinary science and agriculture. For each of these faculties, a beautifully designed building of its own will be erected on the campus, and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will have a similar building. The Medical Faculty will have its own 628-bed teaching hospital on campus (as does in fact the University of Jordan in Amman).

All university instruction, now and later, is in the English language. At Yarmouk University, education is stressed as a valuable commodity to be put to practical use, and one feels the students are not just there to obtain a piece of parchment. Though only two years old, the university library contains some 15,000 books and over 450 periodicals. Student use of the library is impressive by any

standards, conditioned partly perhaps by the lack of any distractions within miles.

Many students come all the way from Amman by special university buses. On campus accommodations at the temporary site are available only for 800 girls at present. In addition to 750 apartments for professors and staff, the new campus will lodge 10,000 resident students, including married couples. In the meantime, every dawn scores of students head northward by bus to classes at Yarmouk, joining their friends from Irbid and other governing emirates. At present, 61 per cent of the student body is from the Irbid area.

Yarmouk University's primary aim is to transfer technology to the Middle East through education and research, instead of by merely buying it from the industrialized world. This philosophy is very much interwoven with Yarmouk's community service ideals which, themselves, are a novel educational concept in Jordan. The university's objectives flow from a determined effort to overcome Jordan's modest resources through multifunctional action. Without jeopardizing the broad concept of university education, its Western-educated faculty views in

a wide scope the total economic and social development of the country. That is why, for instance, the university site comprises a farm for agricultural research, as an integral annex in fact to the quality teaching at the Faculty of Veterinary Science and Agriculture.

As a further community service, many research projects are problem-oriented to fit the values, traditions and needs of Jordan. For example, engineers and architects are likely to investigate and then adjust, adapt and modify housing designs to fit the Jordanian family concept, where individual privacy is still paramount. In the meantime, a happy combination of technology transfer and problem-solving are the solar energy units (designed by Royal Scientific Society engineers) that have been installed to heat water in faculty housing.

In its community service action to help develop northern Jordan, Yarmouk University sponsors a continuing education drive in villages that covers such aspects as instruction in banking, computer applications and the English language.

Evening school programmes have also been started, offering graduate courses in education and the social sciences leading to an M.A. degree and also undergraduate courses, currently attended by about 500 students, covering the standard daytime university curriculum. These courses are made accessible after 4 p.m. to applicants who were unsuccessful in entering university two years ago or earlier and who in the meantime have completed their military service.

An inculcable service to the community also resides in the high percentage enrollment of girl students at Yarmouk University; this has reached about 34 per cent. Girls not only become teachers and nurses, but are also entering fields such as architecture, pharmacy, biochemistry, pathology and allied medical sciences. And they are finding excellent work opportunities in the Arabian Gulf

countries, which are in dire need of female professionals, particularly in medical and health services.

The Jordanian girl graduate is self-confident, thanks to that extra feeling of security provided by her university degree. Her main goal, subconsciously if not consciously, is to become the future educated mother in Irbid and Amman, Nablus, Hebron, Karak, Ma'an and Jerusalem where her own parents were provincial and of limited educational background.

This achievement is not Yarmouk University's privilege only. Indeed, the University of Jordan's female enrollment is percentage-wise much higher than Yarmouk's, due to its 14 years of existence. The very origin of the University of Jordan highlights the importance attached to providing a wide-ranging higher education to all in Jordan.

Consider that today more than 50,000 Jordanians are studying at universities abroad, in the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Germany, France, Spain, Britain, Iraq, Lebanon, etc. And consider that 40 years ago there was only a single high school for boys in Jordan, and 20 years ago there was not a single university in Jordan.

When the University of Jordan opened its doors in 1962, its 167 students enrolled in the Faculty of Arts were taught by the University's first seven faculty members in temporary classrooms at a secondary school for agriculture. Now, the university has some 500 faculty members (80 per cent Jordanian) covering 11 faculties with a student body of almost 11,000 of whom 44 per cent are girls. Female enrollment in the faculties of Sciences, Islamic Law, and in the Nursing section of Medical Sciences is well over 50 per cent. Pharmacy was started in October 1980 with 53 students, of whom 48 are women.

In the fields of medicine and nursing, the University of Jordan has developed a practical philosophy drawn from an analysis of local experience and attitudes. Noting that doctors tended to cen-

ter themselves in cities and were trained for curative rather than community medicine, an early decision was made to establish the university's medical school on campus; to locate the medical library's books and periodicals in the university's general library; to have medical students take courses in the humanities all seven years; to start the teaching of community medicine during the first instead of the last year; and to provide twenty per cent of clinical teaching in rural areas. In a word, graduates are trained to be active members of the community. The fourth year of medical graduates was just completed this past June; and the University of Jordan has produced about 200 medical doctors to date.

A third university is being planned, with an intake of one thousand students a year that will lead to a total enrollment of about 5,000. Named Mu'ta University, it will be located near Karak in southern Jordan. (Mu'ta nearby, is the site where the first clash between the Muslim and Byzantine forces occurred in the seventh century A.D.) A recent grant from the Iraqi government will help underwrite construction of the university.

Students will be in uniform and after study hours will undergo military training. Mu'ta University's philosophy is to educate a corps of prospective civilian and military leaders who will understand and appreciate the importance of their interdependence and responsibilities toward society.

The two existing universities in Jordan, although under government aegis, are independent institutions. Both have adopted the American credit hour system for its flexibility, permitting as it does an adjustment of study time to other requirements; both run summer schools; both have a faculty/student ratio of 1:20 or better. Teaching laboratories for freshmen and sophomores are designed for 30 students, and in senior years for 15 students.

At Yarmouk University, there are 35 sections of "101 English,"

but none comprises more than 25 students. An interesting experiment there is the "English Village," where students improve their knowledge of English through practical use, going through the motions of living in a small English town. Indeed, quality teaching is the motto at both Yarmouk and Jordan.

Other noteworthy aspects at Yarmouk University are: on-campus schooling for children of faculty members, leading to the Jordanian, American or British school certificates, as well as the international baccalaureate; on-campus facilities such as a supermarket, bank, mosque, an active gymnasium and, in due course, a large sports stadium; medical care and health insurance for students and personnel. Very little has been neglected to make this intellectual community also a comfortable community.

Since the universities are not governmental, yet national, they are not a burden on the Jordanian government's budget. Student fees cover about 25 per cent of the operating cost, and the balance is provided by the levy of a university tax which is directly allocated to the universities. This tax is assessed at the rate of 3 per cent on all goods imported into Jordan, 1 per cent of company profits, 1 per cent on all real estate transactions, and 1 per cent on professional licences. For Yarmouk University's construction and development, estimated to run during the next ten years to \$600 million (or about \$60 million per year), a Trust Fund is being set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Muhammad Sa'id Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan.

— Jordan Magazine

Dr. Huygelen writes regularly for various publications on developments in the Middle East and has been living in the region since 1963.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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fondue during your next visit.
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Open 12 noon to 1 a.m.
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سكنا ماركت

ECONOMY

Yamani unavailable to confirm reported cut in Saudi oil output

JEDDAH (A.P.) — Saudi Ministry of petroleum officials declined any comment Saturday on the kingdom's oil policy and levels of crude production, said to have taken another dip in February and to be now in the neighbourhood of 7-7.5 million barrels daily.

Officials contacted for comment on the latest production estimates said no comment could be made so long as Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was out of the country.

Sheikh Yamani disappeared from public view a week ago, and there has been speculation he may be abroad trying to pre-empt a looming price-and-production conflagration among the 13 member nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The officials would only say Sheikh Yamani was in Europe and was expected back shortly.

Saudi Arabia, the largest exporter in the world of crude oil has

been under increasing pressure from other OPEC members to lower production as a means of stabilising market prices.

The Saudis agreed late last year to a self-imposed ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily, down from previous averages of 9.5 million barrels.

Saudi production was estimated to have fallen during January to just below the 8 million barrel level.

Oil industry sources said mea-

nwhile that Kuwait, whose current production has been halved in recent months to around 655,000 barrels daily, may be facing serious trouble next month because of defections of its traditional oil importers to the more competitive Iranian and Iraqi crude markets.

Sources said only Gulf Oil has renewed their contract to lift 35,000 barrels daily from Kuwait during 1982. Four remaining contracts totalling 320,000 barrels daily are all approaching expiration and so far there is no indication that these will be renewed.

The contracts, with the Chinese Petroleum Company of Taiwan (140,000 b/d), Korea (100,000 b/d), Japan's Daiyko (30,000 b/d) and Italy's ENI (50,000) are all due to expire by the end of March.

Exxon chief predicts decline in oil demand

NEW YORK (R) — Demand for oil in the non-communist world will decline again this year "but much less than the four per cent drop registered in 1981," according to the president of the world's biggest oil company.

In remarks prepared for a meeting of experts in Los Angeles, H.C. Kauffmann of the Exxon Corporation said the projection was based on expectations that the U.S. economy would begin to improve later this year, that European recovery would continue and Japan's growth would improve in 1982.

Next year should bring further improvements, and this recovery "should lead to a resumption of growth in oil demand — perhaps on the order of 1.5 to two per cent (in 1983) — to a level of about 49 million barrels a day," Mr. Kauffmann said.

He said Exxon was sticking with its prediction of a year ago that world economic growth would average about three per cent a year over the next 20 years and energy demand was likely to remain below that level.

Mr. Kauffmann said most of the growth in demand for energy would be met by sources other than crude oil — mainly coal, nuclear energy and natural gas.

Saudi Arabia to abstain from attending follow-up to Cancun conference

NEW DELHI (R) — Saudi Arabia will not be attending a three-day conference of 44 developing countries starting here on Monday because the date is unsuitable, an Indian official said Saturday.

Romesh Bhandari, secretary in the ministry of external affairs, told reporters "Saudi Arabia has said that it would be happy to attend but unfortunately the dates do not suit them. They suggested a postponement, which is not possible."

He said the timing was important because the United Nations General Assembly resumes a session next month on the de-locked global relations question. Mr. Bhandari said India accepted

the Saudi explanation, but "naturally we would have liked them to come."

The conference is being held at the initiative of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as a follow-up to the North-South summit meeting in Cancun last October. It will discuss cooperation between developing nations and the seeking of aid and liberalised trade from developed countries.

No decisions will be taken at the three-day Delhi conference but delegates will try and reach a consensus on the issues and a report will then be presented to the "Group of 77" developing nations at the U.N.

EEC states criticise high U.S. bank rates

LONDON (Agencies) — America's European allies, after disputes with the Reagan administration over nuclear arms negotiations and what to do about El Salvador and Poland, are now complaining about high U.S. interest rates.

The rates are attracting European capital that government leaders, bankers and commentators contend is needed to pull Europe out of recession. And President Ronald Reagan's projected \$91.5 billion budget deficit for 1983 is expected to push rates up even more.

European envoys are carrying this message to Washington, but there is little sign of a satisfactory response.

As Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium, current president of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC), voiced Europe's concerns to Mr. Reagan at the White House on Wednesday, several U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate from 16.5 to 17 per cent.

A spokesman for the Austrian national bank, reporting the high U.S. rates have pushed Austrian rates up at least three to four percentage points, said Mr. Reagan "appears to persist in this policy despite all European warnings." West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview with The Guardian newspaper here Friday that reducing the "Western world's interest rates is as important as controlling nuclear weapons."

The world economic crisis is as great a danger to the cohesion of the West as the problem of arms

control, he argued. Mr. Schmidt said the economic crisis was "a strategic danger because it spreads social and political unrest in our countries, and it entails the danger of national economic protectionism against each other within the West."

The chancellor said there was too much talk about strategic military and political questions, and too little economic cooperation.

"We have not seen a world economic recession of this degree since the thirties," he said. "One could easily turn this into a general depression of the Western world."

"How to get down the rates of interest in the Western world is a question of at least the same importance to me right now, early in 1982, as all this missile business," he said.

The economic strain on relations could make the Europeans even more hesitant about spending more on their military arsenals, as the Reagan administration wants.

The London Financial Times, noting heavy defense spending in Mr. Reagan's budget plans, said: "The risk the U.S. budget strategy is running in terms of weakening Western Europe's economies is also a strategic one. If it increases the allocation in Europe which has begun to manifest itself against U.S. defence policy, the damage will be twofold."

The problem is basically very simple, said Italian Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta. "Mr. Reagan wants more guns and more butter at the same time, just like

Johnson during the Vietnam war."

Danish Economics Minister Ivar Nørgaard said the U.S. policies could undermine the entire market-economy system of NATO's European members and leave them without the means for the defence effort Mr. Reagan seeks.

"This may be the only thing that could make the Americans listen to us," he added.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said earlier this month: "If no solution can be reached among Europe, Japan and the United States, or within Europe, France will be obliged to resort to a purely French solution." He did not elaborate.

The key European complaint is that the high U.S. rates depress business activity and undermine efforts to reduce unemployment in the Common Market, now at a record 9.2 per cent of the work force.

The Common Market countries generally applaud Washington's commitment to curb inflation by control of money supply growth. But they say it should give "fiscal support" to this policy by raising taxes to offset the budget deficit and thus bring down interest rates.

They are also worried about the accompanying sharp rise in the value of the dollar and want the Reagan administration to steady exchange rates. Only a couple of years ago, Europeans were complaining about the sagging dollar which made American exports highly competitive overseas.

U.S. embargo threatens delivery deadlines

By Kevin Done

FRANKFURT — West European companies directly hit by President Ronald Reagan's embargo on the delivery of U.S. equipment for the Soviet Union's controversial 5,500 km natural gas pipeline appear increasingly unlikely to be able to meet the extremely tight delivery schedules imposed by Moscow when the contracts were signed last autumn.

Nuovo Pignone of Italy, John Brown of the U.K., and AEG-Telefunken of West Germany, all European manufacturing associates of General Electric (G.E.) of the U.S., picked up contracts worth around DM1.8 billion (\$769 million) for the delivery of 125 gas turbines. Under their licences from G.E., the European companies must buy in certain key components — the movable parts comprising rotors, blades and nozzles — from the U.S. manufacturer.

The turbines are vital components of the 41 compressor stations, each in its own right a small factory complex, which are due to be built at intervals every 100-120 km along the pipeline to force the gas through it.

The first of five 10 MW turbines from AEG for the northern section of the line — to be built through the permafrost regions of

Western Siberia — is due for delivery in August this year. Delivery of the larger 25 MW turbines is due to begin in October, with shipments building up quickly to six a month.

G.E. began the supply of the essential movable parts — worth about a quarter of the final value of each turbine — late last year, as arranged, from its Schenectady plant in New York state.

However, only one rotor set made it to AEG's turbine works in Essen, before the U.S. clampdown. To fulfil the rest of the contract AEG, Nuovo Pignone and John Brown now have little choice but to move into a political and legal minefield in the search for a way around the U.S. embargo.

The first step taken by the G.E. manufacturing associates has been to test the exact nature of the "interim regulations" issued by the Reagan administration, which

imply that the turbine components must have a valid export licence before they can be shipped abroad.

Applications for export licences have been made to the export administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, but none of the companies is expecting a speedy reply.

The second course adopted has been to seek out a "back-up solution." The one company outside the U.S. with a valid licence from the U.S. to make the turbine movable parts is Alstom Atlantique, the French engineering group. It has already received orders from Moscow for 40 rotor sets, but these were planned as spare parts for the pipeline once it had started operation towards the end of 1984.

The group, which could hold the key to West European gas turbine manufacturers' chances of outmanoeuvring the U.S. embargo, has so far reacted to their approach "with the diffidence of a virgin bride," according to one of the negotiators close to the talks.

For the companies — and indeed for Moscow — time is running out, if the delivery targets are to be met to allow the first gas to flow in 1984. According to AEG, the absence of rotor sets will force it to start changing its turbine production schedules at its Essen works as early as the middle of this month, if no new supplier is in sight. As many as 800 jobs were guaranteed by the Soviet order

over the next two years.

Theoretically, AEG, Nuovo Pignone, or John Brown, could probably manufacture the rotor parts themselves. The technology is after all nearly 20 years old, but without a G.E. licence, such a move would be illegal and would threaten to jeopardise the many other levels of contact which also exist between G.E. and its manufacturing associates in Europe.

The U.S. embargo means that the Soviet Union could quickly run into intractable scheduling problems because of the challenge posed by transporting the 60-tonne equipment packages across the empty wilderness of Western Siberia. There are few if any roads. Transport must be largely by river and the waterways are only open for a few months in the summer. Making up for lost time will not be easy and any delays threaten to postpone the massive hard currency earnings which Moscow promises itself from the gas deal.

For western contractors, future orders are at stake too. AEG is still negotiating against Italian and French competition in Paris — the temporary headquarters of the Soviet purchasing commission — for contracts understood to be worth around DM400 million to supply compressor station control equipment and electrical equipment, as well as up to 10 special workshops to be built at intervals along the line.

In addition, all these contracts only take the pipeline as far as the Soviet border with Czechoslovakia. To reach the West German border, Moscow is understood to be planning to re-equip a pipeline built earlier in Czechoslovakia to serve the ill-fated gas deal agreed between the Soviet Union, Iran and West Europe, which foundered in the wake of the Iranian revolution.

Extra gas turbine capacity is needed, however, according to Western contractors recently in Prague, Czechoslovakia also might look to the West for supplies if it cannot meet delivery schedules alone. A spur line is being planned as well through Hungary to serve gas deliveries to Italy and Austria.

The biggest batch of follow-on orders could come, however, from a second pipeline built in the Soviet Union itself. Moscow is seeking to sell around 40 billion cu m of gas a year to Western Europe, but the first line — scaled down from the original plans — has an annual effective operating capacity of little more than 25 billion cu m a year.

Contracts already agreed with the Ruhrgas consortium in West Germany and with Gaz de France see gas supplies reaching their full volume in 1987. By then, Moscow might need a second line, again holding the prospect of orders worth several billion dollars — given, that is, the survival of East-West trade in anything like its present form.

— Financial Times news feature

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

22:00 Close down

CHANNEL 3

4:30 Koran
4:45 Cartoons
5:15 Children's programmes
7:00 Programme Preview
7:10 Programme on Sports
8:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Local Cultural Programme
11:30 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Fighter Pilot
9:10 "Seagull Island"
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Invention and Discoveries
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newswatch
19:30 Instrumentals
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show

VOICE OF AMERICA

01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah (KAC)
9:40 Kuwait
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Riyadh (SV)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris, London
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
21:55 Beirut
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:30 London (BA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
20:45 Bahrain, Doha
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41795
Amman Municipal Library 64251
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

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Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

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Amr Al Haj 71020
Irbid:
Nidal Haddad 74540
Zargah:
Mufid Hamzah 85522
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Abu Ghazaleh 25290
Maher 69337
Al Taher 38222
Irbid:
Bisharat 3743

Zargah

Falastine (—)
TAXIS:
Jerusalem 39655
Tala 25021
Faisal 22051
Al Burj 61028

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Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Abu Ghazaleh 25290
Maher 69337
Al Taher 38222
Irbid:
Bisharat 3743

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Saudi riyal 100.7101
Lebanese pound 71.71.5
Syrian pound 57.858.2
Iraqi dinar 675.685
Kuwaiti dinar 1206.61210.8
Egyptian pound 342.5343.6
Qatari riyal 94.3.94.8
UAE dirham 93.5.94
Omani riyal 994.1 (1000 U.S. dollar)
U.S. dollar 638.641.8
W. German mark 146.14.9
Swiss franc 182.9.184
French franc 57.457.7
Italian lire 27.3.27.5
Japanese yen 148.5149.4
Dutch guilder 132.2.133
Belgian franc 85.3.85.8
Swedish crown 59.9.60.3

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:50
Sunrise 6:13
Dhuhr 11:50
Asr 3:00
Maghreb 5:26
Isha 6:49

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 21111, 37777
24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 74111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Local Potatoes 160
Broad Beans 340
Apples (Golden) 280
Apples (Double Red) 280
Apples (Starken) 280
Lemons 150
Oranges (Shamouti) 230
Oranges (local) 140
Oranges (Valencia) 140
Cauliflowers (white) 180
Cauliflowers (local) 250
Broccoli 230
Carrots 160
Turnips 160
Grapefruit 140
Beet 140
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 240
Pears 650

SPORTS

Southampton's challenge for Division One honours continues Marsh open minded about chances in Australian Masters

LONDON (R)—Outside the city itself, few take unfashionable Southampton's challenge for the English first division soccer title seriously.

But Lawrie McMenemy's team of big-name veterans and talented youngsters continued to confound the critics with a 2-1 home win over West Ham Saturday to stay firmly entrenched at the top.

With the experimental three points for a win in operation this season, Southampton's victory took them to the 50-point mark from 27 games.

Manchester United, one of England's glamour clubs, stayed second despite dropping two points at home in the goalless draw against Arsenal.

United have two games in hand over Southampton but they now trail the leaders four points.

Swansea moved up to third place with a hard-fought 1-0 win at lowly Sunderland. Leighton James' 22nd minute goal hoisted the Welsh club alongside United on 46 points but with an inferior goal difference.

Southampton, who have never won the first division championship in their 97-year history, took the lead after 11 minutes when Dave Armstrong hammered home a glorious volley from 18 metres.

But that was cancelled out by a little bit of Belgian magic just five minutes later. Francois Van der Elst, chasing a place in Belgium's World Cup squad, sped through the static Southampton defence and was pulled down in full flight by Malcolm Waldron.

Scottish fullback Ray Stewart coolly slotted home the resultant penalty.

But Southampton were not to be denied. In the 38th minute Nick Holmes raced down the wing and his inch-perfect cross was headed home at the far post by ex-England international Mike Channon.

Mighty Ipswich and Liverpool, both with games in hand, still look Southampton's biggest dangers after moving into fifth and sixth places respectively.

Ipswich won 2-0 at Leeds with goals from Mick Mills and Alan Brazil, who scored all five against Southampton in midweek, while Liverpool trounced Coventry 4-0 at home.

Ipswich have 44 points with five games in hand over Southampton—two more points than Liverpool, who have played three games fewer than the leaders.

Liverpool, knocked out of the F.A. Cup by second division Chelsea last Saturday and beaten at Swansea in midweek, surged back to their best against luckless Coventry.

Captain Graeme Souness shot

them ahead after just five minutes with one of his famous long-range thunderbolts and Sammy Lee made it two eight minutes later.

Coventry goalkeeper Jim Blyth then enjoyed a brief respite as the European Champions contented themselves with weaving pretty patterns in midfield.

But just when the visitors looked as though they might claw their way back, Liverpool struck again through Welshman Ian Rush in the 34th minute. The second half was all one-way traffic but a Terry McDermott snap shot in the 64th minute was all Liverpool had to show for their effort.

But for the over-worked Blyth, it could have been 10.

Manchester City, fifth overnight, slipped two places after going down 2-0 at Tottenham in a repeat of last year's F.A. Cup final.

Tottenham midfielder Glenn Hoddle boosted his World Cup prospects by scoring both goals.

England scores a convincing rugby win over France

PARIS (R)—England recorded a convincing 27-15 win Saturday over a spirited but error-prone French side in the five nations championship rugby union international here.

The match was a personal triumph for the recalled England full back dusty here, who kicked five penalties and two conversions as well as playing an immaculate defensive role.

England's superior height and weight gave them the advantage in the set pieces, but they were given many worrying moments by some inspired French counter-attacks.

But the French crossed the England line only once, when centre Laurent Pardo scored after a brilliant break by full back Marc Salléfrange.

England scored through centre Clive Woodward, who ran in under the posts after quickly following up a long 22-metre drop out, and winger Jon Carleton, who sealed the match when he crashed through just before fulltime.

For France, Salléfrange had an indifferent day with his kicking, managing only two penalties and converting Pardo's try. Fly half Jean-Patrick Lescaudrou was the other scorer with a superb 45-metre dropped goal.

MELBOURNE (A.P.) — West Australian Abraham Marsh is not running away with the idea that he has the \$100,000 Australian Masters at Huntingdale all sewn up.

Marsh, winner of the recent South Australian Open, goes into Sunday's final round with a three stroke lead — the same position from which Victorian Bob Shearer crashed so heavily on Saturday.

With a three round card of 214 five under par — Marsh is in the unique position of leading into the final round of a major Australian tournament for the first time in his career.

"Three shots is not an enormous lead in a golf tournament," Marsh said. "In a few minutes anything can change. So one can go out and hit a nice round of 67 and win the tournament. You have got to be open minded about it."

"Anyone can win this one even down as far as those who are squaring with the card," he said.

Trailing Marsh is Tasmanian

Stewart Ginn, two under the card on 217.

Japan's Akira Yabe, Australians Rob McNaughton and Mike Ferguson are one stroke further back sharing third place.

The only others who would appear to be in the running are New Zealander Frank Nobilo and West German Bernhard Langer, both on par figures of 219.

It was disaster day at Huntingdale Saturday and easily the biggest sufferer was hometown hope, Bob Shearer.

Shearer started the day superbly placed with a card of six under par. Holding a three stroke lead over Yabe, Lyndsay Stephen (Western Australia), Noel Ratcliffe (New South Wales) and Mike Ferguson (Queensland).

By the end of the day Shearer had dropped seven strokes and carded a mammoth 80 for a total of 220.

Shearer did not look for trouble but certainly found plenty from the very beginning of his round.

He bogeyed the first and second and then turned in a triple bogey at the third to be five strokes down.

He made some recovery at the seventh with a birdie and eagled the 10th, but was in trouble again with a bogey at the 12th.

A double bogey at the 14th and bogeys at the 17th and 18th wiped him off the leaders' board and took him a long way from the \$18,000 winner's cheque which appeared to be in his grasp Friday night.

Shearer's double fadeout for the afternoon was not a lone effort as Stephen, Ratcliffe, Ferguson, American Mike Colandro, Victorian Ron Wood, Japan's Tommy Nakajima and Queenslanders Glenn Vines and Greg Norman all crashed out of the reckoning.

Nakajima probably robbed Japan of a chance of one of its players taking out the rich prize with his round Saturday.

He returned a 75 — nine strokes worse than Friday's record equalling 66.

The tournament's celebrity player, American veteran Arnold Palmer is out of the picture with a total of 223 following Saturday's 74.

"I felt awfully good as if I might make a move Saturday, but I just couldn't get there," Palmer said afterwards.

Britain's Tony Jacklin with a 76, returned his worst effort and tied with Palmer on 223.

West German Bernhard Langer recovered three shots at one stage from his one over card overnight, but then fell away with birdies at the last two holes to be level with par for the three rounds.

Mary Decker runs fastest women's mile ever recorded

SAN DIEGO, California (A.P.) — Mary Decker Tabb ran the fastest women's mile (1.6 km) ever recorded indoors or outdoors, a time of 4 minutes, 20.5 seconds, in Friday night's San Diego Jack in the box invitational indoor track meet.

Decker Tabb's time shaved 1.2 seconds off her own previous world best clocking on the boards set last week. She also was faster than the outdoor world record of 4:20.89 set by the Soviet Union's Lyudmila Vesselkova in 1981.

Decker Tabb had run a 4:17.55 mile indoors two years ago, but it was not recognised because it was run on the Houston Astrodome's oversized track.

Never threatened, Decker Tabb had a 12-second margin of victory over runnerup Francie Larrieu Friday night.

Also in the meet at the San Diego Sports Arena, Willie Banks turned in the best triple jump ever

indoors, but an apparent world standard by Evelyn Ashford in the women's 60-yard dash was wiped out by a timing malfunction.

Ashford seemed to shatter the world indoor mark in the women's dash with a clocking of 6.48 seconds in a controversial race that saw half the field pull up early, apparently thinking it was a false start. Meet officials initially said the race would be rerun, but moments later announced the results as official.

3rd day play ends with Sri Lanka ahead of England

COLOMBO (R) — Leg spinner Somachandra de Silva and batsman Roy Dias helped to give Sri Lanka the initiative in their cricket test against England Saturday.

De Silva had a spell of three for 10 as England's last five wickets tumbled for 37 Saturday morning and they were all out for 223 in reply to Sri Lanka's first innings of 218.

Dias hit 77 as the island, in their inaugural test, scored 152 for three in the second innings and led by 147 at the close of the third day of the five-day match.

When England resumed at 186 for five after Friday's rest day, de Silva struck a crucial blow when he had David Gower caught at the wicket by Mahes Gunatilleke after adding only ten to his overnight 79.

Tailenders John Emburey, Derek Underwood and Bob Willis all failed to score and Paul Allott went for three as the touring team collapsed from 200 for five to 223 all out.

Sri Lanka were further boosted by a second wicket partnership of 83 between skipper Bandula Warnapura, who scored 38, and Dias.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ 10942
♥ 753
♦ 864
♣ K102

EAST
♠ K65
♥ QJ108
♦ Q103
♣ 876

SOUTH
♠ AQJ87
♥ AK
♦ AKJ
♣ Q93

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

In the bridge player's Garden of Eden, the serpent tempts with a finesse instead of an apple. Consider this hand.

As the cards lie, three no trump cannot be defeated. However, should hearts divide 5-3, as is normal, three no trump would stand little chance while four spades would be an overwhelming favorite. North acted wisely when he chose to correct with four trumps and a balanced hand.

To those declarers who are expert in the art of the finesse, the hand presents no problem. Win the king of hearts and lead the nine of clubs, finessing West for the

jack. Although this fails, declarer can now force an entry to dummy in clubs by leading low to the ten. Declarer uses this entry to run the ten of spades. Unfortunately, that loses to the king, but declarer is not yet through. The nine of trumps is now an entry for the diamond finesse. Tough luck — West wins the queen for down one. Declarer can rail against the gods for his fate—he went down in a contract because three finesses were wrong!

Rather than complain, declarer should brush up on his technique. He can make the hand without having to take a single finesse! Look what happens if declarer wins the first heart trick, cashes his other high heart, then hangs down the ace and queen of spades.

West should refuse to win this trick, for otherwise declarer has two trump entries to dummy. But declarer continues with the jack, and West must win. His only safe exit is a heart. Declarer ruffs and now makes what seems to be an unusual play—he cashes the ace and king of diamonds, then exits with the jack!

South does not mind which defender wins this trick. Whoever gains the lead has an unappealing choice of continuations. He can either lead a red suit, which allows declarer to ruff in one hand while discarding a club from the other, or lead a club, which gives declarer a free finesse. Either way, the defenders cannot get more than one club trick and the contract rolls home.

9 Argentine soccer stars suspended

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The star-studded River Plate club's suspension of nine players who could be chosen for Argentina's World Cup soccer squad looks unlikely to prevent them being available for the finals in Spain.

River Plate have recommended that the nine World Cup possibilities and two other players should be suspended for 45 days for refusing to play a friendly match against Penarol of Montevideo, a club official said.

A 45-day suspension would mean that the World Cup hopefuls

would be available to national manager Cesar Luis Menotti for the World Cup. But the sanction suggested by River Plate is subject to ratification by the Argentine Football Association at a meeting on Monday.

River Plate officials had originally suggested a one-year suspension for the players, which would have left Menotti with his World Cup team virtually wrecked. But the club's board Friday decided on a lighter sentence for the refusal to play Penarol, which stemmed from a pay dispute.

The River Plate players who seem likely to gain selection in the World Cup squad of 22 are Daniel Passarella, Ubaldo Fillol, Mario Kempes and Alberto Tarantini, who played key roles in Argentina's World Cup triumph four years ago, and Americo Gallego, Ramon Diaz, Olari Cocchia, Bulleri and Gordillo.

Round the world sailor missing

MONTREAL, Canada (A.P.) — Yves Gelinas, a 42-year-old Montreal film-maker trying to sail single-handedly around the world hasn't been heard from since last Monday during a storm off Australia's Khatham Islands, according to a ham radio operator with whom Gelinas kept in touch.

Gelinas, the son of Quebec actor Gratiek Gelinas, headed east Sept. 1 from Saint Malo, France. His 6-metre fiberglass sloop, the Jean-Du-Uud, took him past the Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian Ocean and then to Australia.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on — day (s). Enclosed is payment of —.

Name:
Address:
Signature:

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| 3. Hormone lab — special tests | Dr. Hassib A. Sahyoun | MSc, PhD (Engl.) |
| 4. Cytohistopathology, hematology | Dr. Yahia F. Dajani | MS ChB (Brist) MRC Path (London) |

Courses at aviation institute

A training course on instructional techniques opened on Feb. 20 at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Institute. The course will conclude on March 18. Among the participants in the course are trainers from the Jordanian Royal Aviation Academy, trainers from the Alia centre for technical training, trainers from the Queen Noor Civil Aviation institute and employees of the Civil Aviation Department.

A second, English-language training course opened on Saturday at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Institute, for employees at the Amman Airport. The course will conclude on May 13. Among the participants in the course are Customs Department employees at Amman Airport; passport employees at the airport, who are attached to the Public Security Directorate; employees of the Amman Airport intelligence service; Amman Airport health employees attached to the Health Ministry, and security and protection unit employees at Amman Airport.

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سنة ١٤٠٢ هـ

NATIONAL

Customs team leaves for Baghdad visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Ministry of Finance and Customs left for Baghdad Saturday on a week-long official visit.

Under-Secretary Yassin Al Kayed, who heads the delegation, said the visit is aimed at bolstering cooperation between Jordanian and Iraqi customs departments. The team's members will also look into Iraqi customs systems, he said.

According to Mr. Kayed, customs offices around the country collected duties amounting to JD 12.6 million in the past month, registering a JD 3 million increase over figures for January 1980.

Karak Governorate declares support for King Hussein's volunteer initiative

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Governorate Saturday expressed its total support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to send volunteers to fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War.

Speakers at a public rally here condemned the Iranian aggression on the Arab Nation, and deplored the stand of certain Arab states which they said have "chosen to side with the Iranian enemy."

Representatives of 112 towns and villages in the governorate, as well as bedouin tribes, attended the rally. Addressing the rally, Karak Mayor Hamdi Al Habashneh said that the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force represents the nucleus of a force for the liberation of all occupied Arab lands.

Among the speakers was Transport Minister Ali Suheimat, who outlined Iran's aggression and its designs against the Arab Nation. "Iraq does not want to retain any part of Iranian territory, but wants to Iran to recognise Iraqi legitimate rights," the minister said.

A committee has been set up to organise the collection of contributions for, and enlistment in, the Yarmouk Force.

The rally also issued a statement which reiterated Jordan's total support for Iraq in the Gulf war. "Iraq is involved in a war at the eastern flank of the Arab homeland on behalf of the Arab Nation to safeguard Arab territorial rights," the statement said. "This war, which has been imposed on Iraq, is for the liberation of occupied Iraqi territory, and to repel Iran's aggression on the Arab Nation," it added.

A total of JD 21,000 in contributions to the Yarmouk Force was collected at the rally. A number of individuals and institutions in the governorate also offered buses, and free medical treatment for volunteers' families.

Meanwhile, Jordanian individuals and organisations Saturday made contributions totalling JD 30,654 to the Yarmouk Force. The major contributor was Isma'il Bilbeisi Co., which offered JD 10,000.

Bishop welcomed by Salt 'as a whole'

Text and photos
by Suzanne Zurmut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

SALT — Since his arrival in the East Bank on Jan. 15, the newly appointed Latin bishop of east Jordan, Monseigneur Salim Sayegh, has wasted no time in getting to know his countrymen and acquainting himself with their problems. He is undertaking a tour of the parishes under his purview throughout Jordan, which include Amman, Balqa, Irbid and Madaba.

Last Sunday the Jordan Times accompanied him to the ancient town of Salt, which possesses the oldest Latin church in the country: a huge, domed construction with no pillars in its interior to obstruct the view, that dates back to 1860 (an 85-year-old parishioner boasted to the Jordan Times that a record of his birth is actually kept in the church).

Despite hail, heavy rain and thick fog, Saltites turned out in the hundreds to welcome the man whom they consider one of their own. Msgr. Sayegh was born in the village of Rumemlin in Balqa Governorate, only a few kilometres from Salt.

In pouring rain, a large crowd awaited the bishop's arrival at a crossroads more than eight kilometres from Salt, and formed a motorcade with police escort. With horns blaring and lights flashing, the procession made its way to the flag-bedecked ancient church. Dressed against the elements in *hautes* and heavy coats or *abayas*, the reception committee was headed by Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib. Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Nsour and Balqa Governorate Police Chief Qasem Sroub. Other welcomees included leaders of the Muslim community, members of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, Christian religious leaders, government officials and parishioners.

Mr. Yousef Oammoth, a member of the Parish Council, summed it all up for the Jordan Times: "The welcome is in the name of Salt as a whole."

Mass was celebrated directly afterwards, in the packed church. The Balqa governor and the Salt mayor were among the government officials who attended the ceremony.

Mr. Khatib told the Jordan Times later that he had learnt a lot from the bishop's sermon, which dealt with the right ways of bringing up children, away from materialism, and of nurturing spiritual values. Msgr. Sayegh pointed out that this year has been declared the Year of the Family by the Vatican.

At the reception, followed by a lunch of over 20 trays of home cooked *mansaf*, the bishop mingled with the congregation, wearing his warm and radiant smile. Mr. Khatib posed a question to him: "Guess who in this room is Christian and who is Muslim?" to which Msgr. Sayegh could only smile. "Nobody can," said the governor, answering his own question. "They all look the same, dress the same, talk the same and think the same," he continued, waving his arm around the room.

"We are very proud of this fraternity in Salt," the bishop commented to the Jordan Times. "All religions call for love, respect and mutual appreciation," he added. "In this town the people are all united for their own good, and for the good of the country. The proof is that all the sections of society are represented here today."

"This only confirms the reputation that this town already has. I felt this solidarity as I entered Salt and was met by Saltites from all walks of life."

Msgr. Sayegh expressed no surprise at this occurrence, saying that Salt is a model of Muslim-Christian brotherhood at all levels, and that this extends to the villages around it.

For his part, Mr. Nsour expressed his great satisfaction to have a bishop like Msgr. Sayegh. "It's simply because he is a native of Salt and an Arab," he told the Jordan Times. "He is aware of our problems and our feelings. He will easily realise our concerns and quickly produce solutions."

He went on to say that this was vital for the stability and development of Jordan. "The most important factor for prosperity is national unity, since we can see how in some countries internal strife starts with the provocation of religious prejudices," Dr. Nsour considered that the role of the bishop was to preserve the stability and development in the country and to support the existing solidarity between Jordanian Christians and Muslims. He added that "this will be a main concern of Msgr. Sayegh, because he is a Jordanian before being a religious leader." At this, the bishop nodded vigorously.

Mr. Khatib said that Salt is proud to have been a pioneer in



Msgr. Salim Sayegh (left) greets local dignitaries in cold, wet weather Sunday.

education in Jordan and to harbour the first Latin church; but that it prides itself most on the spirit of fraternity which prevails among its citizens. "During my last 15 months in office as governor I haven't noticed any discrimination between one faith and the other," he elaborated, and referred to the private convent school associated with the church. The school's chaplain, Father Jihad Shweihat, boasts a 50 per cent Muslim student body, out of a total of 403.

Mr. Khatib also mentioned the St. Mansour Charitable Society, which is also associated with the Latin church and offers vocational training. "I handed certificates in sewing to two groups of women graduates from the society. Most of them were Muslims," Mr. Khatib said.

All members of the reception party who were approached by the Jordan Times expressed similar sentiments. One of the Muslim family leaders, Mr. Hamdi Abu Al Samen, called the reception a gathering of good will. "We are all one hand here," he said.

Mr. Salem Abu Rummam, a retired government official, said: "The bishop is one of us in good times and bad. We understand each other." Another man stated firmly, pulling the corner of his *abaya* as for emphasis: "We have no Christian-Muslim distinction here in Salt. We have no problems of that sort. Everything is solved locally."

Many stories were related to back up these statements, some hundreds of years old. One story, very elaborately told by Mr. Qammoth, goes back almost 150 years to the time of a Muslim ruler of the area of Fuhis. Emir Mihadwaf Balqa. The emir had asked for the hand of the daughter of the Greek Orthodox priest of Fuhis, of course a social taboo. Unable to resist the request single handedly the Christians of Fuhis turned to their traditional ally, the Muslim tribe of Al Adwan. The two parties together plotted the liquidation of the emir and massacred him and his party, after leading them to what the emir thought was a wedding celebration.

Refugee representatives protest against UNRWA services cuts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The general committee representing Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan has called on United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to exert positive and serious efforts in order to maintain the standard of health, social, nutrition and educational services provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

A memorandum sent by 39 refugee representatives to the U.N. secretary general said that during the past few years UNRWA had followed a policy of abandoning its duties to Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees, thus liquidating the cause and the rights of the Palestinians.

The members of the committee called on Palestinian refugees to adhere to their rights. They said that peace and security will never be attained in the Middle East unless a just solution is found to the Palestinian issue, securing the Palestinians' right to live in their homeland, the right to return and to self-determination.

The committee urged that UNRWA's services should be considered an international res-

This kind of a Christian-Muslim alliance of two tribes is only part of an ancient pattern. One Christian tribe has a "brotherly ally" in a Muslim tribe which would come to its aid in case of any military, social or family problems. In the event of a death in one family, members of both might line up to receive condolences. One family might also collect from its members a sum of money to contribute to the ally tribe in time of need.

The relationships, however, are

not as obvious now as they once were. "These alliances were formed upon us by certain conditions during the Ottoman rule," the Saltites said. "Now we don't need it in the same way."

Many of the alliances are still recognised, and a list was directed in proof of this fact. For example, the Christian tribes Dababneh, Qaqash, Fakkar, Zurmut and Qammoth were respectively allied to Awamleh, Fawar, Qutaisat, Dabbas and Akrid.

Swedish ambassador thanks Bdeirs for 22-year service

By Josephine Mushawwar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Sten Stromholm, in a reception at his Amman residence Saturday evening, honoured Mr. Mohammad Ali Bdeir and his son Mr. Isam Bdeir, for their years of service as honorary Swedish consuls in Jordan, now ended.

The elder Mr. Bdeir was appointed honorary consul by the Swedish government in 1960. "I had a meeting with the Ambassador in Beirut at that time," Mr. Bdeir told the Jordan Times. "They offered me the post of honorary consul, and I accepted."

Approval came from the Swedish king and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as from His Majesty King Hussein and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where Mr. Bdeir was given the authority to perform his task.

"My work involved issuing visas to Sweden and handling passports," he said. "I issued visas to registered merchants, government employees, students, labourers and tourists."

Although Mr. Bdeir worked under the authority of the Swedish embassy in Beirut, it was never necessary to obtain permission for a visa grant; and he never faced any problems. This was because he was cautious. For example, students had to present a university acceptance from Sweden in

order to obtain visas, and tourists had to get theirs through travel agencies.

Trade and travel have increased greatly, since then, notably in the form of Jordanian imports of Swedish cars, machinery and timber, as well as tourism. "More Swedes are coming to Jordan" now, Mr. Bdeir said.

For these reasons, a Swedish embassy was established in Jordan on Nov. 15, 1981. Mr. Stromholm told the Jordan Times that the embassy is there to promote Swedish business in Jordan, and to facilitate the travel by Swedes to the country.

With the establishment of an embassy the consul's position became redundant, and the reception this evening was to honour both Bdeirs for their services.



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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Asfour back from Islamabad conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour returned to Amman Saturday after taking part in a conference of ministers of industry of Islamic nations that was held in Islamabad, Pakistan. The five-day conference discussed the implementation of recommendations for cooperation among Islamic nations in industrial fields, which were adopted at an Islamic meeting in Mecca. During his stay in Islamabad, Mr. Asfour was received by Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, with whom he discussed means of promoting Jordanian-Pakistani economic ties, and increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. Officials in Islamabad said that Pakistan will continue to import Jordanian phosphates, the minister said.

Better textbooks needed -- Tal

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal Saturday urged the Curricula Department to develop school textbooks with the aim of promoting the educational process in Jordan during the 1980s. The minister, speaking at a meeting with the department's section heads, said that better textbooks are needed to help the Ministry of Education in working out school plans and help teachers in their task.

RSS team to Iraqi solar project

AMMAN (Petra) — A team representing the Royal Scientific Society's Mechanical Engineering Department left for Baghdad on Saturday to take part in a project involving the use of solar energy to heat greenhouses, as part of a course of experimental agricultural projects in Iraq. The department, which has drawn up designs for these projects, is implementing a four-year research programme in cooperation with the Iraqi Scientific Research Council.

Physicians, dentists licensed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas has decided to issue licenses for 21 doctors, 19 dentists and 22 dental technicians, Al Rai newspaper reported Saturday. Dr. Malhas also decided to license seven pharmacists and 17 assistant pharmacists, the paper added.

Water for 12 badia villages

IRBID (Petra) — The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) is carrying out a project to supply drinking water to the northeastern badia region in Mafrqa District. The JD 250,000 project is aimed at supplying 12 villages in the region with water. The project entails the construction of water towers and laying of pipes at Rafayyat, Deir Al Qun and Deir Al Kahf, and constructing water pumping stations in these areas. Water is expected to be pumped to these villages in the coming two months, a WSC spokesman said.

Committee on canning meets

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee on the canning industry in the Arab World opened a two-day meeting at the Amman Chamber of Industry on Saturday to discuss the implementation of its previous recommendations and decisions. The committee, formed by the Baghdad-based Arab union for food industries, will review technical studies of a number of Arab projects, and will select the best suitable sites for them. These include factories for canning tomato paste, baby food, fruit and means of preserving fowl.

10 thieves nabbed in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa police have arrested a 10-member gang of thieves aged between 18 and 24, who they said had committed some 35 thefts in various parts of the country. The group has been referred to the judicial authorities and a number of stolen articles have been retrieved, a police spokesman said.

Department does land-office business

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Land and Survey's revenues last year amounted to JD 24,417,325, against JD 17,227,091 in 1980. A department release said that revenues of January 1982 amounted to JD 1,678,315, compared with JD 1,371,561 in January of 1981.

Irbid farmers to be enlightened

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Agricultural Department has drawn up programmes for enlightening farmers on modern agricultural methods in cooperation with cooperative societies in Irbid Governorate. Twice-monthly seminars for farmers in the governorate's villages will be held starting next month, under these programmes.

31 charities register in 1981

AMMAN (Petra) — Thirty-one charitable societies were registered with the Ministry of Social Development in 1981, bringing the total number of such societies in Jordan to 266, a ministry spokesman has said. Out of these there are 68 societies which cater for children's welfare, he said.

British minister calls Aqaba water project impressive, successful and imaginative

AQABA (J.T.) — Visiting British Minister for Trade Peter Rees, after the inauguration of the Aqaba water supply project on Thursday, made a statement praising the scheme and the Anglo-Jordanian cooperation it represented.

"This is a very impressive and successful outcome to a most imaginative scheme which combines British technical and management expertise, British and Arab aid, and an excellent range of British equipment and services," Mr. Rees said. "It demonstrates the constructive use of aid money."

"It also shows how important are our commercial relations with this part of the world, and how much Britain has to offer developing countries in major infrastructural projects. In particular, I believe there is still more we can do to contribute to the developments taking place in Aqaba under the present Jordanian five-year plan."

The JD 12 million project brings water from a wellfield at Qai Al Disi, 75 kilometres away. It has involved the laying of 110 kilometres transmission pipelines, construction of reservoirs and the extension of the Aqaba water distribution system.

The construction of the new system was designed and supervised by U.K. consultants Howard Humphreys, and a number of British companies won contracts for the supply of pipes, pumps, generating sets, valves and control equipment. The contract for the power station, transmission lines, administrative complex, pipe laying and concrete reservoir was carried out by Laing International in association with Trocon, their Jordanian joint venture partner.

The Overseas Development Administration (ODA) supplied £3.3 million as an aid loan. Other finance came from the Saudi Development Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, as well as from the government of Jordan. This was the ODA's first co-financing project with the two Arab funds.

British involvement in the water project continues to be extensive. The ODA is providing two experts — a water engineer and an electrical mechanical engineer — to the Water Supply Corporation to assist in running the completed system. ODA is also expected to supply, under the loan, 20,000 water metres for domestic connections in Aqaba.

Friends of Archaeology plan archaeological tour of Sicily

AMMAN (J.T.) — With spring not far off, the Friends of Archaeology Society is organising, for the second part of March, a special eight-day archaeological tour of Sicily, with an extra two full days in Rome.

The Italian island is particularly beautiful this time of the year, according to the organisers, and is an ideal place for members to study the local culture which had close contact with the Middle East throughout the ages.

Special attention will be paid to the Phoenician and Carthaginian remains, to the remarkable and well preserved Greek and Roman monuments and to the Arab architecture and decoration. From Rome, trips are possible to Pompeii and Herculaneum, to Florence or to the nearby Etruscan necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia.

In connection with this tour, Dr. J. Cefka, professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, has agreed to give a slide lecture entitled Classical and Islamic Influenced Architecture in Sicily, which will take place at 7 p.m. on March 3, at the Goethe Institute.

For more details call the secretary of the society, at Tel. 43489.

Today's Weather

Due to the continued presence of a depression centred over Jordan, it will continue cloudy and rainy over most of the country. It will get colder, with northwesterly moderate to fresh winds. In Aqaba, it will be cloudy with scattered rain, southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	2	8
Aqaba	8	21
Deserts	1	12
Jordan Valley	12	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* Sale Reveur, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

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JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Industrialisation and a new era

By Dr. Zaki M. Ayoubi

A number of conditions are necessary for any society to become industrialised. Jordan has created sufficient conditions to shift itself from a predominantly agricultural society to one with significant industrial activity. In 1960, agriculture was the basis of the economy. It employed a third of the workforce and accounted for about a fifth of the gross Domestic Product (GDP). Manufacturing and mining employed a tenth of the population and accounted for a humble 7.9 per cent of the GDP. In 1980, the shift in economic activity became very clear: Agriculture employed 16.8 per cent of the workforce and accounted for 8 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. Manufacturing and mining employed 10.5 per cent of the workforce and accounted for 22.8 per cent of GDP. By the middle 1980s, it is expected that while agriculture will employ 10 per cent of the workforce and account for less than 10 per cent of the GDP,

industry will employ 15 per cent of the workforce and account for about 30 per cent of the GDP.

It is important to indicate the conditions that stimulated industrial activity in Jordan, for these represent the potential and constraints for the future.

One condition for industrial development is the ability of a society to acquire scientific and engineering capability. While Jordan is not yet capable of generating significant original contributions in science and technology, it is well known that its people are among the most educated in the Arab World. In a recent study by the National Planning Council, it is estimated that over 25 per cent of Jordan's manpower in the 1980-85 period will be university graduates. Over 75 per cent of the workforce (including men and women) will be with an education higher than primary school. Jordan is embarking now on a significant expansion of its vocational training pro-

grammes. With such manpower, it becomes easier to transfer industrial technology from countries of origin to our economy.

But it is not only technology related to machines that is necessary for industrialisation. It is also important to have the appropriate social technology to create and manage complex organisations without which industrialisation is not possible. Mining companies, factories, marketing organisations, banks, complex governmental organisations, legal and many other social institutions have to be created. This is the social infrastructure which, in many countries, is more demanding and difficult than the importing of machine technology and building of factories. Despite difficulties, Jordan has shown great versatility in creating a whole range of new types of social organisations. One of the major sources of future social change will be efforts exerted to

adapt the social system to the demands of technical systems that are being employed.

A third vital condition for industrial development is the political framework within which it is developed. The political stability of Jordan, the capability of its leadership domestically, regionally and internationally, are crucial to the rapid development of its industry. It is clear that our own limited domestic market and financial resources makes it imperative to secure Arab and international support for our economy and markets for our products. In a very turbulent region of the world, the political leadership of Jordan was able to provide both of these requirements.

It has been asserted by many sociologists that countries that became industrialised share a set of social values. In Europe, Max Weber identified these values to originate in Protestant ethics. But they are also manifested in other non Pro-

testant countries such as Japan. These values emphasise the importance of hard work, self discipline, thrift, self reliance and individual initiative.

The people of this country have demonstrated that these values are not lacking in Arab society. Jordan itself is the story of hard working, self reliant, enterprising people. Without having a classical feudal past, almost everyone in this country has started the economic ladder from its lowest rung. Jordanians have demonstrated that Moslem ethics and values are not obstructive but rather compatible with rapid economic and industrial development.

Industrial development in Jordan until the end of the century will be related to our ability to maintain and improve the above conditions. In the next article, we will examine the effects of industrialisation on the structure of society and the main challenges that Jordanian industry will face in the coming two decades.

Loud Eddie

UH. SORRY to bring up a silly topic once again, but, as we said last week, there is something about New Yorkers that makes them stand out from the rest of humanity. Mayor Edward Koch of New York City suggested last week, after a phone talk with the Israeli U.N. ambassador, that he might want to add a few words to the inscription on the Isaiah wall across the street from the U.N., to the effect that the U.N. was an institution based on "cowardice, hypocrisy and immorality". Mr. Koch was angry at the U.N. General Assembly vote condemning Israel for its annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. Now, however, Mr. Koch says he has dropped his plans to add those few words. The Isaiah wall will remain with its inscription calling on the world to beat its swords into plowshares.

So what do we conclude from this incident, during which Mr. Koch called the United Nations a "cesspool", among his other harsh words. Was he clearly overstepping his duties as mayor of New York to comment so crudely on the actions of the assembled representatives of the nations of the world? The incident itself is more or less forgotten (in fact, almost everything a mayor of New York says is more or less forgotten within 16 hours or the next edition of the New York Daily News, whichever comes first). But what lesson is there to be learned from this incident as to the relationship between domestic American politics and the political tentacles of the State of Israel? The fact that the mayor of New York has made a fool of himself is probably something of which New Yorkers -- bless their hearts -- are proud. That's a sad comment on the state of American leadership. Perhaps the inscription on the Statue of Liberty welcoming the world's poor immigrants to America should be amended to include a reference to intemperate politicians and loudmouth mayors seeking the governorship of their state?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Are we mere spectators?

AL RA'I: The Israeli Knesset speaker and Israel's minister of interior called yesterday for forming a coalition government. The Israeli Knesset speaker said that only a coalition government could come up with the right solutions for Israel's economic, political and security problems. The latter said that such a government was not a necessity during calm periods but since the Israelis were facing difficult times he supported the formation of a coalition government and called for national unity.

Past experience shows that this idea of forming a coalition government usually emerges before a massive Israeli aggression on the Arab Nation just like what happened in 1967. Keeping in mind that Israel's new policy is based on continuous attacks against the Arabs in order to maintain Israel's military supremacy and the fact that Israel might launch a provocative adventure before Apr. 25, we can say that these events indicate that the forthcoming stage might be one of the most dangerous times ever witnessed by the Arab Nation. Therefore, the Arabs are urged to unite their efforts if they are serious in confronting these plans of aggression threatening them.

This call on the Arabs is not a mere slogan but a must which should be implemented immediately because of the new dangers that have emerged. It is unbelievable that the Arabs should be mere spectators to what is going on around them. Experience has proved that complaining against Israeli attacks are futile. It is high time the Arabs did something to deter these attacks.

U.N., do your job

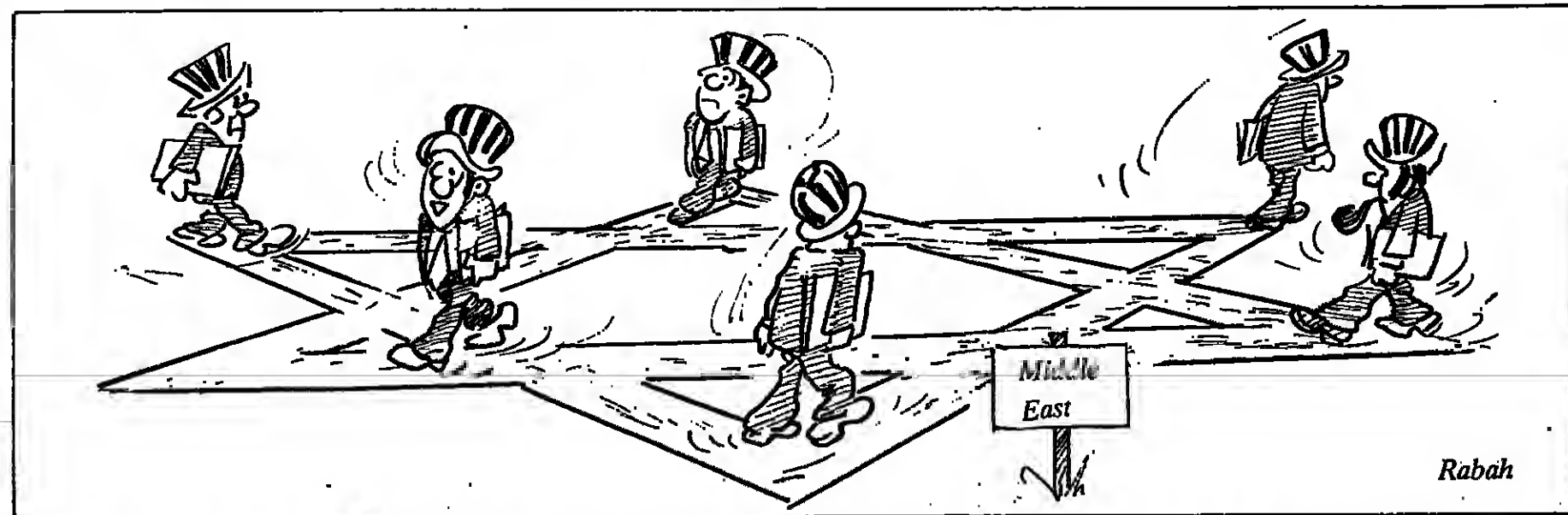
AL DUSTOUR: The situation in South Lebanon is still volatile due to the escalating Israeli preparations and a massing of troops on the borders in order to launch a large-scale attack to reach the Litani river and to deal a blow to the Palestinian resistance in particular.

This grave situation in Lebanon should move the United Nations to take the necessary measures to put an end to Israeli threats particularly and the Security Council should deploy an international force all over South Lebanon to the international borders between Lebanon and Israel.

In light of current events and Israel's attempt to undermine the cease-fire agreement the United Nations should increase its force in southern Lebanon in order to protect this region from Israeli aggression and expansion. The force should also be given the authority to purge southern Lebanon from Sa'd Haddad and his henchmen in order to block Israel's way and to prevent it from encroaching on international borders.

The United Nations is facing a test of its ability to carry out its role in deterring Israel's aggression and policy of expansion because the danger threatening southern Lebanon will not stop at that but will spread to drag Syria and other states into a war which may involve the whole region.

Israel is trying to make this a reality in order to exploit the current situation in imposing a battle against the Arab Nation in the framework of its strategy aimed at preventing the Arabs from achieving the ability to confront aggression.



Fighting for three million

By Robert H. Emmers

The following is the full text of an article first printed in the Detroit Free Press

STANDING BEHIND his cluttered desk, Abdeen Jabara holds up a framed drawing of two stylised figures. "I got it on a visit to Nazareth," he says, "it tells a lot." In the drawing, one figure towers over another. Each of the figures is made up of groupings of words in Arabic. Jabara points at each of the words and reads: If a people oppress another, then that people cannot be free themselves.

"This," Abdeen Jabara says, "is at the heart of what we're saying. It's exactly what we're saying."

Mr. Jabara, a Detroit lawyer, is on the national board of a Committee formed to erase what its organisers -- including James Abourezk, a former Democratic Senator from South Dakota -- call America's last form of "respectable" racism: defamation of Arabs and those of Arab descent. So far, the American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee has established itself as a voice for Arab-Americans, has won the support of several national political figures and has taken on, with some success, such powerful organisations as the ABC and CBS television networks.

Also, despite the acceptability of its antiracism message, it has been the centre of some controversy. Critics, primarily Jewish groups, charge that the Committee has become a mouthpiece for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, considered by many to be a "terrorist" organisation. "Fighting discrimination is one thing," said one Jewish leader. "Supporting the destruction of Israel is another."

But the Committee counters this argument by saying that the way Arabs, and particularly Palestinians, are stereotyped adversely affects Arab-Americans. Moreover, they say the PLO represents a major segment of the Arab

world and its violence is "legitimate and necessary."

Of the world's 100 million Arabs, nearly three million are in the United States and about 200,000 of them actually belong to the Detroit area's Arab community, the largest in the nation. The Committee's position is simple. This vast community is portrayed in stereotypes: as "terrorists" and opponents of Middle East peace, and as greedy sheikhs bent only on buying American land and raising oil prices. For instance, in a recent national poll reported by the Washington-based "Middle East Journal", 44 per cent of the respondents thought of Arabs as "barbaric and cruel", 49 per cent thought of Arabs as "treacherous and cunning", and 50 per cent identified Arabs as "warlike and bloodthirsty."

Such stereotyping of Arabs around the world, say Committee officials, carries over into the U.S. in the form of derogatory editorial cartoons. TV programmes that portray Arabs only as "terrorists", and bumper stickers and postcards that identify Arabs only as "greedy sheikhs". And this, they say, makes defamation of Arab-Americans the last socially accepted racism in the United States.

Confrontation

Scholars trace anti-Arab sentiments back ten centuries to the confrontation between Islam and Christian Europe. "Arabs were viewed as being mysterious, sensual, extremely exotic," says Nabeel Abraham, an urban studies research associate at Wayne State University. "Arabs were a symbol of evil."

To a certain extent, scholars say, those labels have persisted, just as negative ste-

reotypes of Jews have persisted. But leaders of Arab groups such as the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee argue that Arab-Israeli conflicts provided the impetus for the current defamation of Arabs. The 1967 Arab-Israeli war "catapulted" the negative image of Arabs held by many Americans, says James Zogby, executive director of the committee. But the Arabs did poorly in that confrontation, and they were generally saddled with an image of "incompetence."

"But after the 1973 war," says James Zogby, "we were something to be afraid of." Then in the view of many Arab-Americans, Arabs came to be viewed as villains, the same ways as the Japanese and Chinese were once considered. In addition, they argue, Arabs also became a convenient scapegoat for a variety of problems with which they had little connection.

Some Arab-Americans say this stereotyping is deliberate. "There is an endemic racism against people in the Middle East that has been under the surface for a long time," says former U.S. Senator Abourezk. But following the 1972 war, he adds, there was a "campaign" by Israel and pro-Israeli groups in this country to portray Arabs as villains in order to drive a wedge between American and Arab nations.

Abdeen Jabara says much of the defamation of Arabs was committed deliberately by the U.S. government and by big business to create a scapegoat for America's energy problems. You can't think about invading and taking over the oil fields unless the people you invade are portrayed as less than human," he says. What-

tever the reason, such defamation "can be an invitation to violence," says James Abourezk. "Say that another Middle East war breaks out. Saudi Arabia embargoes oil shipments. A fever for America to attack the oil fields builds up. Then what happens to Arab-Americans? This isn't fantasy. Look what happened to Japanese-Americans during the World War II."

There may also be a few less sensational effects of defamation on Arab-Americans. James Zogby says he has applied for teaching positions and was told "it wasn't a good idea for me to teach Middle East studies because I was an Arab." Local Committee president Razouk Seman says Arab-Americans in the Detroit area report they are sometimes jeered as "camel jockies" or "desert niggers". While in some instances persons are discriminated against in employment and housing because they are Arabs, and while there have been some incidents around the country of violence against Arab-Americans, the real effect of defamation is psychological, says Mr. Jabara. Arab kids in this country grow up with a feeling of lack of worth. Whole families change their names just so they can shed a sign of their ethnic derivation," he says. "And," he adds, "I can see the damage in a lot of (Arab-American) clients who come in here. They feel they're hated and that there's no place for them to turn."

Mr. Jabara says he himself has been persecuted for his pro-Arab positions. In 1972, he filed a lawsuit against the U.S. government charging that the FBI spied on him because of his pro-Arab activities. A U.S. District Court Judge in Detroit later ruled that the FBI did violate Jabara's rights. The

government appealed.

So far, according to the James Zogby, the Committee has 4,000 members and hopes to have 12,000 by the end of its second year. In the Detroit area 250 persons belong, and the committee hopes to have over 2,000 area members in another year, Seman says.

Victories

Nationally during its first year, the Committee has won a number of what organisers call "small, but gratifying victories." Strong protests were directed at CBS and ABC television. James Zogby met with CBS executives to protest what the committee believed were two anti-Arab movies shown by the network. In the case of ABC, news presentations drew protests. Arab-Americans charged that ABC's reporting on events in Lebanon focused unfairly on Palestinian attacks on Israel while not adequately covering the results of Israeli violence in Lebanon. The Committee also protested a "20-20" report on international terrorism in the Middle East, charging that it stereotyped Palestinians as terrorists. ABC executives supported the programme but met with committee officials to discuss it. A portion of a "Viewpoint" programme was later devoted to Arab-American criticisms of the "20-20" broadcast.

ABC's George Watson, vice-president of news, says he is convinced there is no deliberate distortion in reporting on the Middle East. But he adds that his "consciousness has been raised" about Arab concerns after meetings with Committee officials. "We haven't issued any edicts," he says, "But there is a growing realisation that there is another side. It came as a revelation to me that Arab-Americans felt they were the last minority on which there was an open season."

Finns help USSR

By Helen Womack
Reuter

HELSINKI — The development of special skills by industry and close economic ties with Moscow have boosted the prosperity of Finland's four million people and even given some of them jobs in the neighbouring Soviet Union.

The key to success for Finland is Soviet supplies of oil paid for in goods rather than cash and special skills that enable it to compete on world markets.

The cooperation between the two countries is exemplified at the new iron ore mining town of Kostamus, in the wooded sub-arctic wilderness of Soviet Karelia, where 1,800 Finnish workers have nearly completed the first phase of construction.

Finland's war reparations to the Soviet Union helped to stimulate the economic links and led to the development of skills that enabled industries such as shipbuilding to compete on world markets.

"Specialisation is the key," Goeran Damstrom, technical information manager for the private shipbuilding firm Waersilae, told Reuters. "That and an assured business relationship with the Soviet Union as long as we stay competitive."

"With our relatively high labour costs, we could never hope to compete with the Koreans or Taiwanese in straight shipbuilding. But we can produce particular types of ship which are not so vulnerable to the ups and downs of the market," he said.

Waersilae, which has a full order-book until 1985 and has even turned away orders, had to provide Moscow with 30 steam tugs under Finnish war reparations. It ended up supplying a further 82 under commercial contracts and is now building 10 ice-breakers and some hovercraft for Moscow.

A company spokesman said Waersilae's relatively good position was typical of Finnish industry and not an exception.

Finnish skills are also going into the construction of Kostamus through Finn-Stroi Oy, a consortium of 13 firms.

It is rising in an area dominated only five years ago by trees, lakes and scrub and 40 km from the border but 160 km from the nearest Finnish town of Kajaani.

The town is based on a shallow deposit of iron ore discovered in 1945 and the Finnish consortium, which had already extended the paper-making town of Svetogorsk, won a three billion dollar contract to erect 370 buildings in three phases.

The consortium had 3,700 workers on the job at the height of the first phase in 1979, and their numbers will soar again in the second and third stages to be completed by 1985.

For every worker on the site, two or three are expected to have administration jobs back in Finland, where a healthy economy has kept unemployment relatively low, with a jobless rate of around five per cent last year.

The Kostamus project is just one factor that is boosting prosperity and helping keep Helsinki shops full of well-designed consumer goods, reflecting the high living standards of Finns.

The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.5 per cent in 1979 and 5.5 per cent in 1980 after taking inflation into account.

The GDP is expected to increase by only 1.5 per cent this year, but bankers and industrialists say the economy remains relatively healthy and balanced and they expect a 1.5 billion markka (\$340 million) surplus on the current account.

The recent election of Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto as Finland's first left-wing president will not result in any sweeping changes to the economy, political analysts said.

The Kostamus project is part of a long-standing trade agreement between Helsinki and Moscow that calls for Finland to match imports, mainly oil, from its neighbour with supplies of engineering, consumer and other goods.

Prior increases for oil in the 1970s meant the Finns had to produce more to barter, thereby boosting industry at a time when other Scandinavian nations faced recession as cash payments for oil drained their currency reserves.

More stable oil prices because of a world glut have now left Helsinki with a two billion markka (\$440 million) surplus in trade with Moscow and economists expect oil imports to rise by 800,000 tonnes to eight million tonnes this year to "help redress" the imbalance.

هكذا من الكمال

WORLD

Juan Carlos vows to uphold democratic system in Spain

MADRID (R) — King Juan Carlos Saturday strongly backed Spanish democracy as his position during last year's attempted military coup was called into question at the court martial of officers implicated in the putsch.

The king's statement coincided with the second day of the trial of 32 officers and one civilian charged with military rebellion for their alleged part in an attack on the Spanish parliament last Feb. 23.

Several of the most senior officers on trial have alleged in written testimony that they acted because they believed the orders came from the king.

In a speech at Saragossa Military Academy Saturday, King Juan Carlos said: "We were not mistaken when we chose liberty and justice as aims to build a pluralistic society and a single Spain."

"We were not mistaken when we decided to follow with the fullest collective responsibility the same path as the free nations of the West."

The king called on the military "to reflect on the inescapable necessity to respect and defend the laws, to comply with them inexorably so that justice shines through and order and peace is maintained."

He did not refer directly to the Madrid trial.

Much of Saturday morning's court martial hearing was devoted to the reading of evidence given by Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the Civil Guard officer who led the assault on parliament.

Some 280 rebel Civil Guards held the entire government and more than 300 legislators hostage for 18 hours in what is alleged to have been an attempt to topple Spain's young democracy.

In the testimony, read by a clerk

of the court, Col. Tejero repeated allegations made Friday about the position of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

Col. Tejero alleged that in a conversation during the parliament siege with Maj.-Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, the king's former tutor, Gen. Armada said the head of state had ordered him (Gen. Armada) to head a new government.

Gen. Armada, one of three generals charged in connection with the attempted coup, Friday denied in written evidence any part in the plot, any plan to form a

government or any contact with the king.

Col. Tejero also alleged in evidence that during a meeting with Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch and other charged officers on Jan. 18 last year, Gen. Milans had quoted the queen as having told Gen. Armada: "Alfonso, you are the only one who can save us."

The Feb. 23 attempt occurred during a period of Basque separatist violence and a government crisis which followed the sudden resignation of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Col. Tejero alleged that Gen. Armada told him during a meeting on or around Feb. 20 that there was to be no bloodshed during the assault on parliament and that the king backed the operation.

Gen. Armada has denied taking part in any clandestine meetings. Deputies dived for cover when the rebel guardsmen fired a volley of shots into the ceiling of the debating chamber during the parliament takeover. Nobody was seriously hurt.

The trial, expected to last about two months, will continue next week.

Reading the written evidence is expected to last for several days.

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South Yemen urges Arabs to penalise Oman

ADEN, South Yemen (A.P.) — South Yemen on Saturday suggested the Arabs should penalise Oman for its pro-American policies and its support of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, according to an editorial by the government news agency.

Egypt was expelled from the Arab League after signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Oman, Somalia and Sudan are the only Arab countries which maintain relations with the Egyptian regime.

The agency also criticised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's visit to the Sultanate last week.

South Yemen, the only Marxist-rule country in the Arabian Peninsula, has repeatedly criticised neighbouring Oman's pro-Western policies and the use of Oman's port facilities by the United States. South Yemen contends Oman's policy is harmful to the strategic balance in the area.

South Yemen last year appealed for the expulsion of Oman and Somalia from the Arab League and has recently issued a similar appeal regarding Sudan.

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Nkomo followers run through Salisbury

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe (A.P.) — Some 200 ZAPU supporters, shouting slogans in support of ousted junior coalition government premier Joshua Nkomo, ran through the streets of downtown Salisbury Saturday in the first ZAPU demonstration since their leader's dismissal from the crumbling coalition government Wednesday.

The demonstrators, who sang tribal songs and shouted insults at

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for firing Mr. Nkomo and three other ZAPU ministers, jogged through busy Saturday morning traffic past startled shoppers.

Police stood by without intervening until one officer asked the demonstrators to disperse. The marchers immediately broke up peacefully.

Public demonstrations are illegal in Zimbabwe unless authority is sought seven days in advance from the minister of home affairs. Police stood idly by on Thursday when some 5,000 supporters of Premier Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) marched into Central Salisbury to show support for the ouster of the ZAPU ministers.

Mr. Nkomo and his colleagues were fired for being linked to an alleged plot to overthrow the 22-month government, Mr. Mugabe said Wednesday.

Mr. Nkomo has denied the charge, claiming instead that Mr. Mugabe got rid of them to pave

the way for his avowed aim of declaring a one-party state.

Mr. Nkomo, speaking to a hastily-called news conference Saturday at his home in Bulawayo, said, "I am back to where I was 22 months ago (at the time of independence). I am not now struggling to build Zimbabwe to make sure that it does not disintegrate."

Mr. Nkomo also confirmed reports that he had been barred from leaving Salisbury Thursday night by air for Bulawayo, administrative capital of the Matabeleland Province of western Zimbabwe where he draws most political support from the minority Matabele tribe.

Mr. Nkomo said he was prevented from boarding the Air Zimbabwe Viscount by a white security officer who said he was acting on orders. Mr. Nkomo said he returned to his modest bungalow in the black township of Highfield, outside Salisbury, and then drove to Bulawayo late Friday.

Mr. Nkomo said he was prevented from boarding the Air Zimbabwe Viscount by a white security officer who said he was acting on orders. Mr. Nkomo said he returned to his modest bungalow in the black township of Highfield, outside Salisbury, and then drove to Bulawayo late Friday.

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